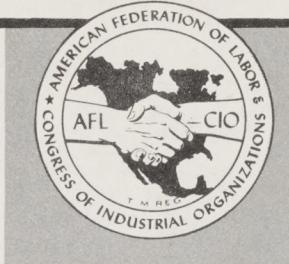


AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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ECONOMIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, AFL-CIO, TO OCTOBER, 1960

I

We are often asked, in so many words, "What has AWOC accomplished? Here, you have been on the job nearly a year and a half -- what have you done?" This paper is an attempt to answer such questions.

Unfortunately, the ultimate purposes of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee (like the ultimate purposes of unionism in general) are difficult, if not impossible, to measure. Our ultimate purpose is to enable agricultural workers to say to themselves -- and know that it is true when they say -- that they are just as good, just as important, just as worthwhile as the workers in indoor factories, the teachers in schools, the doctors and lawyers in their offices, the preachers in their pulpits. Our goal is for agricultural workers to have the chance for an effective voice in the circumstances of their work -- indeed, more than a chance: an obligation to exercise maturity and responsibility. Our goal, in a word, is human development and dignity.

We believe we have progressed toward this goal. To be sure, the goal has not been fully realized. It never will be, given the nature of the goal and the nature of human beings, for human development has no final limits. We believe the dignity of agricultural workers in our areas of activity has been raised higher in the past eighteen months than ever before in history. But how can we show this? How can we measure human dignity in October, 1960, compared to what it was in April, 1959?

Perhaps the best that we can do -- perhaps the best that any trade union can do -- is to use an economic index. It may be only an approximate reflection of deeper-lying considerations, but at least it is measurable. Throughout the following discussion, therefore, we may appear to be talking about something on the surface, but what we are really aiming at is something below the surface. The entire discussion assumes that there is a direct relationship between economic accomplishments and subtler but more important accomplishments. We assume that, in our society, when a man's earnings rise closer to society's standard, his self-respect rises closer to the standard, too.

The reader is asked to bear in mind, then, that we are using dollars as an index of dignity. However crude the index may be, it is the best which currently comes to hand.

II

We have analyzed AWOC accomplishments in terms of wage developments in 123 separate crop-activities in 13 counties of AWOC operation. We have used the following technique. We began with the "most common wage rate" reported by the California Department of Employment for a certain crop-activity in the peak of the 1958 season. This information is contained in the Farm Labor Report published by the Department of Employment every week in the year. We obtained comparable information for the 1960 season.

By subtracting one from the other, we arrived at a unit wage change, 1958 to 1960. For example, the "most common wage rate" reported for San Joaquin County asparagus weeding, on July 5, 1958, was 90 cents an hour; on July 9, 1960, \$1.00 an hour. Wage increase: 10 cents per hour. Or, to take the example of a crop-activity paid on a piece-rate basis, the "most common wage rate" in Stanislaus County peach picking, in August, 1958, was 15 cents per 40 pound box. In August, 1960, it was 17 cents per 40 pound box: a wage increase of two cents per unit.

Next, on the basis of other information, obtained from unpublished material in the Department of Employment's files, we were able to calculate the total amount of work performed in a crop-activity during the entire 1960 season. In the case of hourly-rated work, we made this calculation from the estimated number of man-weeks of labor involved, together with the estimated number of hours in the average man-week. In the case of piece-rate work, we made the calculation from total tons of production, together with the number of units (boxes, buckets, sacks, etc.) in each ton.

To illustrate this process, from the same examples given above, Department of Employment reports from the field indicated that San Joaquin County asparagus weeding in 1960 involved 8,400 man-weeks of labor, and that the average man-week was 54 hours. The total man-hours of work in this crop-area-activity, therefore, were 453,600.

Official records indicated the Stanislaus County peach harvest, in 1960, totalled 297,900 tons. There are 50 forty-pound boxes in a ton. The total number of units of work (boxes) was 14,895,000.

The last step in our process was to multiply the wage change between 1958 and 1960, by the total number of units of work. This figure represented the number of dollars paid to workers in 1960 which they had not been paid in 1958. We summarized these wage increases into county totals, and, finally, a grand total representing all the counties in which AWOC had functioned during its first year and a half.

III

Before proceeding to the statistics themselves, the reader should consider the following explanations and qualifications.

1. Our data represent wage increases between 1958, the last complete calendar year prior to the formation of AWOC, and 1960, the first full year of AWOC operation. We did not consider 1959 a suitable year for wage analyses, since AWOC operated during only a part of the year, and since wage actions at that time took the form of "recommendations" only, rather than demands backed by concerted action.

2. Our tabulation includes only those areas in which AWOC has carried on serious organizing activities and can thus feel reasonably confident that wage increases are attributable to its activities. There is every reason to believe there has been a substantial "carryover" of AWOC accomplishments into nearby counties in which AWOC has not maintained an office or a professional representative. However, in the interests of statistical conservatism, we have included none of these adjacent areas.

3. One can assert without qualification that many of the following wage increases are attributable solely to AWOC activities. For example, the "prevailing rate" in San Joaquin-Contra Costa apricots, attested in advance of the 1960 season by the State Department of Employment, was \$.30 per box or \$.13 per bucket -- the same that it had been in 1959. Always in the past, such "findings" (representing, in fact, growers' decisions as to what they wish to pay) have been translated into the rates that were actually paid during the season. This year, AWOC demands of \$.35 per box and \$.17 per bucket quickly became the "most common wage rates" reported by the Department of Employment. Similarly with many other crops, including San Joaquin County cherries, in which a departmental wage survey yielded an almost unprecedented finding. Every one of the 1,292 cherry pickers and growers interviewed by departmental representatives reported that the wage being paid was \$1.10 per bucket: AWOC's demand, and substantially more than the rate the Cherry Growers Association had intended to pay.

4. The effect of AWOC action on certain other rates, however, is not so clear and direct. For example, AWOC made no formal wage demands in Fresno County sugar beet thinning, or San Joaquin celery work, or Butte County almonds. It would be an error, however, to suppose that such increases "just happened." The following lines of analysis, among others, suggest that wage increases of these sorts did not by any means "just happen."

a. In the eight years preceding AWOC's presence on the scene, wage rates in these areas not only failed to rise, but in many cases declined. (See AWOC Research Papers #8 and #11: "A Case Study in Adverse Effect: Sacramento Valley, 1952-1959"; and "Another Case Study in Adverse Effect: California Desert and Border Counties, 1952-1959.")

b. When AWOC demands -- and receives -- a wage increase in one crop, there is naturally a "carryover" to other similar crop-activities in the same area. When workers get \$1.25 an hour for a given type of ladder work, or \$1.00 for a given type of row-crop work, they are hardly likely to accept 25 cents an hour less for other types of ladder work, or 10 cents an hour less for other types of row-crop work.

c. Such spontaneous "withholding of labor" (not to be confused with strike action) has, for the first time in many years, had the normal and natural effect of inducing wage increases through the operation of the laws of labor supply and demand. This has become possible only because AWOC has been able to curb, in large measure, the former practice of growers and government agencies combining to flood the labor market with braceros. In a real sense, these two accomplishments of AWOC have to be considered together, for they go hand-in-hand: reduction in use of braceros; wage increases.

d. To some extent, wage increases have resulted from determinations by government agencies that "adverse effect" had occurred, or from refined techniques of surveying wages, or from other improvements in administrative procedures.

These "favorable" actions (which are, in fact, nothing more than impartial interpretations of laws which have been on the books all along) were taken, in large part, as the aftermath of suggestions and pressures by AWOC. They were unheard-of in pre-AWOC years.

5. Production data in the following tabulations -- whether in terms of man-hours or tons or boxes -- are estimates only. Official 1960 production figures are not yet available, even for the spring crops such as San Joaquin County cherries. The preseason estimates we have used are based upon the expert opinion of agricultural commissioners, commodity organizations, and others. They are the best data available. Nevertheless, they may be in error, as in the case of a "short crop" brought about by inclement weather, or a "bumper crop." It is assumed here that instances of the former are balanced out by instances of the latter, and that the overall estimates of wage increases are not substantially affected either way.

6. With the exception of crop-activities in which wage surveys were conducted by the State Department of Employment, the "most common wage rates" in the following tabulation are based on job orders filed by agricultural employers with the Department of Employment's local offices. That is to say, they are wage rates offered rather than wage rates necessarily being paid. The likelihood is that actual wages are often somewhat higher than those listed on job orders -- particularly in 1960, when, for the first time in recent memory, domestic workers had some bargaining power and were able to drive up wages on the job through informal negotiations which never came to the attention either of AWOC or the Department of Employment. Every agricultural worker who studies the following table closely will no doubt be able to point to some of our data and say, "Why, I know for a fact that me and my buddies were getting more than that!" All we can say is that the data we have used are the best obtainable. And here, once more, is a case in which our data are on the conservative side.

7. "Most common wage rates" are often expressed in terms of a range -- for example, "\$.85-1.00/hour." In cases where wage surveys had been conducted by the Department of Employment, it was possible to reduce these spreads to a statistically meaningful midpoint -- i.e., the median wage. In most cases, however, this was impossible. We often had no way of knowing what percentage of the work was done at the lower end of the range, and what percentage was done at the higher. As a rule of thumb, in this event, we simply took the midpoint. We can only assume that the inaccuracies of this admittedly somewhat crude method tend to cancel each other out: that is, that we err on the upward side about as often as we err on the downward side.

8. Some crop activities in which AWOC has achieved notable gains -- such as peach thinning -- have been omitted because it is impossible, on the basis of existing data, to calculate average earnings or production, both of which are essential to our computations. Here, then, is another respect in which our statistics are under reported.

9. Our table also omits several major fall crop-activities, such as olive picking, and grape cutting in San Joaquin County, in which we know substantial wage increases have been achieved. Data on these crop-activities, unfortunately, are not available as this report is being written.

10. Department of Employment statistics on number of workers engaged in each crop-area-activity, week by week, and the average number of hours per man-week, bear no resemblance to census data. They are purely and simply estimates, supplied by the Department's farm placement representatives in each area. As AWOC has good cause

to know, these representatives are not infallible, to say the least. The likelihood is that estimates of workers at work tend to be somewhat higher than the number of workers actually at work. This would be consistent with growers' traditional desire to have an overflowing labor pool, and would strengthen their hand in claiming labor "shortages" and calling for braceros in crops where there was no objective need for them. The effect of this bias in Department of Employment statistics would be to increase one of the components in our calculations: namely, units of work performed.

11. This bias, however, may be offset by another bias we have reason to believe is characteristic of the field reports submitted by some of the Department of Employment's farm labor representatives: i.e., estimates of average hours per man-week. Underreporting of hours would serve as a justification for more workers, and hence greater labor "shortages" and more braceros. For the purpose of our analysis, under-reporting of hours would have a conservative effect. That is, it would tend to reduce our calculations of wage increases below what they would be if the true facts were known.

12. Our tabulation includes only those crop-activities which the Department of Employment considers "major" -- namely, those which employ 100 or more workers in a given county at a given time. Likewise, our tabulation includes only those forms of agricultural activity having to do with the production of crops, as distinguished from the production of livestock, poultry, etc. The Department of Employment maintains limited data on "all other agriculture", a category which includes such activities as land preparation, irrigating, fertilizing, spraying, stock tending, and so forth. This category is so diverse, though, that no attempt is made to gather wage data. We know that "all other agriculture" accounts for more man-hours than even the most important crops, as the following table reveals:

County	Man-Hours in "All Other Agriculture," 1960
Butte	1,416,000
Fresno	36,445,200
Sacramento	4,124,800
San Joaquin	7,136,000
Stanislaus	7,496,000
Sutter	927,200
Tulare	5,920,000
Ventura	13,324,400
Yuba	504,800
	TOTAL: 77,294,400

If the average wage of persons engaged in these agricultural pursuits rose ten cents per hour between 1958 and 1960 (and, as we shall see in the following table, this is an extremely conservative estimate), this alone would mean agricultural wages had increased \$7,729,440 in the areas of AWOC operation.

IV

In almost every respect, the wage data in the following table are conservative. In no case have we attempted to make inferences beyond the strict limits of available data, even when every rule of logic might suggest that we would be justified in doing so. If, instead of restricting ourselves to official government data, we had followed the course of logic wherever it seemed reasonable, we would certainly have ended with estimated wage increases at least double those which appear in the following tabulation. That is, instead of a grand total of \$11,230,002 in

the first ten months of 1960, we could be almost certain of a grand total in excess of \$20,000,000. And, projecting the future, we could anticipate several times that much in the whole life of AWOC.

But we have no apologies to make for the rock-bottom figure of \$11,230,002. We submit that the AFL-CIO has realized an uncommonly high return on its investment in AWOC: nearly one hundred dollars in wage increases for every dollar of organizational expense.

We have demonstrated beyond doubt that we can and have raised agricultural wages strikingly, and in a relatively short time. But these accomplishments do not make us feel complacent. Rather than resting upon these gains, or merely duplicating them and re-duplicating them in the seasons to come, the task before us is to build from these accomplishments to the even more basic and vital accomplishment of an enduring system of labor-management relations and collective bargaining.

And we shall not lose sight of the long-range purpose of collective bargaining. As we have said at the outset, our purpose is nothing less than the greatest possible enhancement of human responsibility, growth, and dignity.

October 19, 1960

HPA:bw

AWOC #37

ECONOMIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, 1960

I. Butte County

Crop-Activity (a)	Most Common Wage Rates and Date of Report		Unit Wage Increase 1958-1960 (d)	Manweeks or tons (e)	Prod. units per/wk or ton (f)	Total Units (e) x (f) = (g)	Crop-Activity Wage Increase (d) x (g) = (h)
	1958 (b)	1960 (c)					
Almond harvest	\$1.25/hour (Oct. 4)	\$1.50/hour (Oct. 8)	\$.25/hour	11,420 wks.	48 hours	548,160 hours	\$ 137,040
Peaches, thin	\$.90-1.00/hr (May 24)	\$1.00/hour (May 21)	\$.05/hour	3,640 wks.	40 hours	145,600 hours	7,280
Peaches, pick	\$.12-.14/40# (Aug. 4-Aug. 8)	\$.17/40# (Aug. 8-12)	\$.04/40#	18,200 tons	50 boxes	910,000 boxes	36,400
Sugar beets, thin-hoe	\$.85/hour (June 21)	\$.90/hour (June 18)	\$.05/hour	3,070 wks.	48 hours	147,360 hours	7,368
Prunes, harvest	\$.90-1.00/hr (Sept. 6)	\$1.25/hr (Sept. 10)	\$.30/hour	10,420 wks.	48 hours	500,160 hours	150,048
Tomatoes, pick	\$.11-.12/box (Sept. 13)	\$.11-.18/bx (Sept. 17)	\$.03/50#	20,000 tons	40 boxes	800,000 boxes	24,000
						BUTTE COUNTY TOTAL	\$ 362,136

II. Fresno County

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Apricots, pick	\$.95-1.00/hr (July 5)	\$1.00-1.25/hr (July 9)	\$.15/hr	2,300 weeks	48 hours	110,400 hours	\$ 16,560
Cotton, chop	\$.75-.90/hr (May 24)	\$.90-1.00/hr (May 28)	\$.125/hr	54,100 weeks	48 hours	2,596,800 hours	324,600
Figs, harvest	\$.25/40# (Aug. 30)	\$.30/40# (Sept. 2)	\$.05/40#	62,920 tons	50 boxes	314,600 boxes	15,730
Grapes, table, harvest	\$1.00/hr (Sept. 20)	\$1.00-1.25/hr (Sept. 17)	\$.125/hr	47,900 weeks	40 hours	1,916,000 hours	239,500
Melons, misc., thin-hoe	\$.75-.85/hr (May 24)	\$.90-1.00/hr (May 28)	\$.15/hr	14,700 weeks	48 hours	705,600 hours	105,840
Oranges, navel, pick	\$.17-.20/50# (Feb. 15)	\$.18-.25/50# (Feb. 13)	\$.03/50#	--	--	1,330,000 boxes	399,000
Oranges, valencia	\$.18-.22/50# (May 3)	\$.18-.25/50# (May 7)	\$.015/50#	--	--	450,000 boxes	67,500
Orchards, prune	\$.90-1.00/hr (Jan. 11)	\$1.00-1.25/hr (Jan. 13)	\$.175/hr	43,150 weeks	32 hours	1,380,800 hours	241,640
Peaches, pick	\$.95-1.00/hr (July 5)	\$1.00-1.25/hr (July 2)	\$.15/hr	62,650 weeks	48 hours	3,007,200 hours	451,080
Plums, pick	\$.95-1.00/hr (July 5)	\$1.00-1.25/hr (July 2)	\$.15/hr	22,450 weeks	40 hours	898,000 hours	134,700
Potatoes, harvest	\$.06/55#sack (June 21)	\$.07/55#sack (June 18)	\$.01/55#	28,600 tons	36 sacks	1,029,600 sacks	10,296
Seed-crops, weed-hoe	\$.75-.85/hr (June 21)	\$.90-1.00/hr (June 18)	\$.15/hr	19,200 weeks	40 hours	768,000 hours	115,200
Seed-crops, harvest	\$.85/hour (Oct. 4)	\$1.00-1.25/hr (Oct. 8)	\$.275/hr	9,600 weeks	40 hours	384,000 hours	105,600

II. Fresno County (concl.)

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Sugar beets, thin-hoe	\$.75-.85/hour (June 21)	\$.90-1.00/hr. (June 18)	\$.15/hr.	8,280 weeks	40 hours	331,200 hours	\$ 49,680
Tomatoes, pick (market)	.95-1.00/hr. (July 12)	1.00-1.10/hr. (July 9)	.075/hr.	3,000 weeks	40 hours	120,000 hours	9,000
Tomatoes, pick (cannery)	.14-.16/50# (Sept. 6)	.16-.20/50# (Sept. 3)	.03/50#	7,500 tons	40 boxes	300,000 boxes	9,000
Vineyards, prune	.90-1.00/hr. (Jan 4)	1.00-1.25/hr. (Jan. 7)	.175/hour	80,000 weeks	40 hours	3,200,000 hours	560,000
Vegetables, misc., all operations	.85-90/hr. (March 8)	.90-1.00/hr. (March 12)	.075/hour	85,000 weeks	40 hours	3,400,000 hours	255,000

FRESNO COUNTY TOTAL: \$3,109,926

III. Sacramento County

Almond, harvest	\$1.00/hour (Oct. 4)	\$1.25/hour (Oct. 1)	\$.25/hour	767 weeks	48 hours	36,816 hours	\$ 9,204
Hay (all) harvest	.85-1.00/hr. (July 26)	1.00/hour (July 30)	.075/hour	9,670 weeks	60 hours	580,200 hours	43,515
Hops, all operations	.85-.90/hr. (Aug. 16)	1.00-1.25/hr. (Aug. 30)	.25/hr.	15,799 weeks	54 hours	853,146 hours	213,287
Pears, pick	.90/hour (July 26)	1.15-1.25/hr. (July 23)	.30/hr.	11,150 weeks	54 hours	602,100 hours	180,630
Prunes, harvest	1.00/hour (Oct. 24)	1.25/hour (Oct. 1)	.25/hr.	1,253 weeks	54 hours	67,662 hours	16,916
Sugar beets, thin-hoe	.85/hour (May 3)	1.00/hour (May 7)	.15/hour	6,664 weeks	54 hours	359,856 hours	53,978
Sugar beets, harvest	.85-1.00/hr. (Oct. 4)	1.00/hour (Oct. 1)	.075/hr.	3,906 weeks	32 hours	124,992 hours	9,374
Tomatoes, transplant	.90-1.00/hr. (May 3)	1.00/hour (May 7)	.05/hour	1,100 weeks	54 hours	59,400 hours	2,970
Tomatoes, thin-hoe	.85-.90/hr. (May 31)	1.00/hour (May 28)	.125/hour	2,600 weeks	54 hours	140,400 hours	17,550
Tomatoes, harvest	.11/box (9/13-9/20)	.17/box (9/12-9/22)	.06/box	228,000 tons	40 boxes	9,120,000. boxes	547,200
Vegetables, misc., all operations	.85-.90/hr. (continuous)	1.00/hour (continuous)	.125/hr.	5,640 weeks	54 hours	304,560 hours	38,070

SACRAMENTO COUNTY, TOTAL: \$1,132,694

IV. San Joaquin County

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Apricots, pick	\$.30/40-45# (6/23-26/59)	.35/40# (June 25)	.08/40#	6,900 tons	50 boxes	345,000 boxes	\$ 27,600
Cherries, pick	1.00/16 qt. (5/19-5/23)	1.10/16 qt. (5/23-5/25)	.10/bucket	18,880 tons.	100 bckts.	1,880,000 bckts.	188,000
Celery, harvest	.85-1.00/hr. (Jan. 4)	1.00/hour (Jan. 2)	.075/hr.	6,350 weeks	48 hours	304,800 hours	22,860
Grapes, thin-bunch	1.00-1.10/hr. (June 21)	1.00-1.25/hr. (June 18)	.075/hr.	2,400 weeks	54 hours	129,600 hours	9,720
Melons, misc., thin-hoe	.90-1.00/hr. (June 21)	1.00/hour (June 18)	.05/hour	1,000 weeks	54 hours	54,000 hours	2,700
Watermelons, harvest	1.00/hour (Aug. 23)	1.00-1.25/hr. (Aug. 20)	.125/hr.	2,750 weeks	54 hours	148,500 hours	18,563
Onions, dry, plant-hoe	.85-1.00/hr. (Jan. 25)	1.00/hour (Jan. 23)	.075/hour	5,850 weeks	36 hours	210,600 hours	15,795
Onions, dry, harvest	.12/50# sack (June 14)	.12-.15/50# (June 11)	.015/50#	37,500 tons	40 sacks	150,000 sacks	2,250
Orchards, thin	1.00/hour (May 24)	1.00-1.25/hr. (May 28)	.125/hr.	11,500 weeks	54 hours	621,000 hours	77,625
Potatoes, cut-seed-plant	.85-1.00/hr. (Apr. 12)	1.00/hour (Apr. 16)	.075/hr.	1,900 weeks	40 hours	76,000 hours	5,700
Potatoes, weed-hoe	.90-1.00/hr. (June 14)	1.00/hr. (June 11)	.05/hr.	1,450 weeks	54 hours	78,300 hours	3,915
Potatoes, pick	.045-.05/55# (Sept. 13)	.05/55# sack (Sept. 17)	.005/55#	90,000 tons	36 sacks	3,240,000 sacks	16,200
Peaches, pick	.14-.15/40# (Aug. 19-22)	.17/40# (Aug. 8-17)	.025/40#	89,250 tons	50 boxes	4,462,500 boxes	111,563

IV. San Joaquin County (cont.)

Tomatoes, pick (cannery)	\$.11-.12/50# (8/27-9/5)	.12-.1 /50# (8/31-9/21)	.03/50#	570,000 tons	40 boxes	22,800,000 boxes	\$684,000
Almonds, harvest	1.00-1.25/hr. (Sept. 20)	1.25/hour (Sept. 17)	.125/hr.	5,750 weeks	54 hours	310,500 hours	38,813
Asparagus, sort-plant	.85-1.00/hr. (Feb. 1)	1.00/hour (Jan. 30)	.075/hr.	2,550 weeks	36 hours	91,800 hours	6,885
Asparagus, weed-hoe	.90/hour (July 5)	1.00/hour (July 9)	.10/hour	8,400 weeks	54 hours	453,600 hours	45,360
Beans, dry, weed-hoe	.90-1.00/hour (Aug. 2)	1.00/hour (July 30)	.05/hour	2,150 weeks	54 hours	116,100 hours	5,805
Celery, weed-hoe	.90-1.00/hr. (Aug. 9)	1.00/hour (Aug. 13)	.05/hour	2,250 weeks	54 hours	121,500 hours	6,075
Celery, Pull-plant	.90/hour (July 5)	1.00/hour (July 9)	.10/hour	1,200 weeks	45 hours	54,000 hours	5,400
Sugar beets, thin-hoe	.90/hour (June 14)	1.00/hour (June 11)	.10/hour	12,650 weeks	54 hours	683,100 hours	68,310
Tomatoes, thin-hoe	.90/hour (July 5)	1.00/hour (July 2)	.10/hour	11,000 weeks	54 hours	594,000 hours	59,400
Vegetables, misc., all operations	.90-1.00/hr. (continuous)	1.00/hour (continuous)	.05/hour	42,500 weeks	54 hours	2,295,000 hours	114,750

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY TOTAL: \$1,537,289

V. Stanislaus County

Apricots, pick	\$.30/50# (7/11/59)	\$.35/40# (July 9)	\$.11/box	24,000 tons	50 boxes	1,200,000 boxes	\$132,000
Bushberries, pick	.35-.40/14# (June 21)	.50-.60/14# (June 18)	.175/crt.	2,750 tons	143 crates	393,250 crates	68,819
Grapes, pick	.10-.12/50# (Oct. 4)	.11-.14/50# (Oct. 1)	.015/50#	120,000 tons	40 boxes	4,800,000 boxes	72,000
Lettuce, thin-hoe	.90/hour (Sept. 13)	1.00/hour (Sept. 17)	.10/hour	433 weeks	45 hours	19,485 hours	1,949
Lettuce, harvest	.90/hour (Oct. 4)	1.00/hour (Oct. 1)	.10/hour	1,040 weeks	45 hours	46,800 hours	4,680
Melons, all, thin-hoe	.90/hour (June 14)	1.00/hour (June 11)	.10/hour	3,780 weeks	45 hours	170,100 hours	17,010
Watermelons, harvest	.90/hour (Sept. 13)	1.00/hour (Sept. 17)	.10/hour	1,340 weeks	40 hours	53,600 hours	5,360
Melons, other, harvest	.90/hour (Sept. 13)	1.00/hour (Sept. 17)	.10/hour	6,280 weeks	54 hours	339,120 hours	33,912
Vegetables, misc.	.90/hour (continuous)	1.00/hour (continuous)	.10/hour	10,810 weeks	45 hours	486,450 hours	48,645
Peaches, pick	.15/40# (Aug. 7-13)	.17/40# (Aug. 1-8)	.02/40#	297,900 tons	50 boxes	14,895,000 boxes	297,900
Sugar beets, thin-hoe	.90/hour (May 24)	1.00/hour (May 28)	.10/hour	1,530 weeks	54 hours	82,620 hours	8,262
Tomatoes, thin- hoe	.90/hour (May 24)	1.00/hour (May 28)	.10/hour	5,800 weeks	54 hours	313,200 hours	31,320
Tomatoes, pick (Market)	.90/hour (Oct. 4)	1.00/hour (Oct. 1)	.10/hour	12,570 weeks	45 hours	565,650 hours	56,565
Tomatoes, pick (cannery)	.12/box (Sept. 13)	.12-.17/50# (8/31-9/21)	.025/50#	54,000 tons	40 boxes	2,160,000 boxes	54,000
STANISLAUS COUNTY TOTAL:							\$832,422

VI. Sutter County

Almonds, harvest	\$1.00-1.10/hr. (Sept. 6)	\$1.25/hr. (Sept. 3)	\$.20/hour	4,715 weeks	50 hours	235,750 hours	47,150
Beans, dry, hoe	.85-.90/hr. (Aug. 2)	1.00/hour (Aug. 6)	.125/hr.	2,000 weeks	60 hours	120,000 hours	15,000
Peaches, thin	.90-1.00/hr. (May 24)	1.00/hour (May 21)	.05/hour	10,00 weeks	50 hours	500,000 hours	25,000
Peaches, pick	.12-.14/40# (Aug. 4-8)	.17/40# (Aug. 8-12)	.04/box	128,700 tons	50 boxes	6,435,000 boxes	257,400
Plums, thin	.85-1.00/hr. (Apr. 19)	1.00/hr. (Apr. 16)	.075/hr.	800 weeks	45 hours	36,000 hours	2,700
Plums, pick	.90-1.00/hr. (July 12)	1.00- 1.25/hr. (July 16)	.175/hr.	1,920 weeks	40 hours	76,800 hours	13,440
Prunes, pick-dry	.90-1.00/hr. (Sept. 6)	1.25/hr. (Sept. 10)	.30/hr.	21,040 weeks	50 hours	1,052,000 hours	315,600
Rice, harvest	1.00-1.50/hr. (Oct. 4)	1.50/hr. (Oct. 1)	.25/hr.	2,720 weeks	60 hours	163,200 hours	40,800
Walnuts, harvest	1.00/hr. (Oct. 4)	1.25/hr. (Oct. 1)	.25/hr.	4,540 weeks	40 hours	181,600 hours	45,400
Tomatoes, (harvest)	.11-.18/50# (Sept. 13)	.17/50# (Sept. 17)	.025/box	120,000 tons	40 boxes	4,800,000 boxes	120,000

VII. Tulare County

Asparagus, harvest	\$.90-1.00/hr. (Apr. 12)	\$1.00/hr. (Apr. 16)	\$.05/hr.	8,025 weeks	40 hours	321,000 hours	16,050
Bushberries, pick	.30-.40/12# (June 14)	.45/12# (June 11)	.10/12#	400 tons	160 crts.	66,800 crts.	6,680
Figs, pick	1.00/hr. (Oct. 4)	1.10/hr. (Oct. 1)	.10/hr.	1,810 weeks	32 hours	57,920 hours	5,792
Grapes, table, pick-pack	1.00/hr. (Oct. 4)	1.10/hr (Oct. 1)	.10/hr.	94,200 weeks	40 hours	3,768,000 hours	376,800
Grapes, wine, cut	4.00/ton (Oct. 4)	4.00-8.00/ton (Oct. 1)	2.00/ton	46,750 tons	--	46,750 tons	93,500
Grapes, prune- tie	.90-1.00/hr. (Jan. 4)	1.00/hr. (Jan. 6)	.05/hr.	45,340 weeks	32 hours	1,450,880 hours	72,544
Alfalfa hay, harvest	.90-1.00/hr. (Aug. 9)	1.00-1.50/hr. (Aug. 5)	.30/hr.	28,607 weeks	44 hours	1,258,708 hours	377,612
Olives, pick	.90-2.20/box (Jan. 4)	1.25-2.25/box (Jan. 6)	.20/38#	17,200 tons	53 boxes	911,600 boxes	182,320
Oranges, navel, pick	.18-.22/box (Jan. 4)	.20-.25/box (Jan. 6)	.025/box	--	--	10,600,000 boxes	265,000
Oranges, valencia	.18-.22/box (May 3)	.22-.25/box (May 7)	.035/box	--	--	5,647,500 boxes	197,663
Orchards, prune	.95-1.00/hr. (Feby. 1)	1.00-1.10/hr. (Feb. 6)	.075/hr.	41,286 weeks	28 hours	1,156,008 hours	86,700
Orchards, thin	.90-1.00/hr. (May 24)	1.00/hr. (May 21)	.05/hr.	34,166 weeks	40 hours	1,366,640 hours	68,332

VII. Tulare County (cont.)

Peaches, pick	\$.95-1.00/hr. (July 12)	\$1.10/hr. (July 16)	\$.125/hr.	39,066 weeks	40 hours	1,562,640 hours	195,330
Plums, pick	.95-1.00/hr. (July 12)	1.10/hr. (July 16)	.125/hr.	21,791 weeks	40 hours	871,640 hours	108,955
Potatoes, harvest	.06/55# (May 31)	.07/55# (May 28)	.01/55#	22,000 tons	36 sacks	792,000 sacks	7,920
Tomatoes, plant-cap	.90-1.00/hr. (Feb. 22)	1.00/hr. (Feb. 20)	.05/hr.	6,500 weeks	32 hours	208,000 hours	10,400
Tomatoes, uncap-stake- tie	.90-1.00/hr. (May 10)	1.00/hr. (May 14)	.05/hr.	5,390 weeks	32 hours	172,480 hours	6,524
Tomatoes, pick	1.00/hr. (July 19)	1.10/hr. (July 16)	.10/hr.	12,165 weeks	40 hours	486,600 hours	48,660
Vegetables, misc.	1.00/hr. (continuous)	1.00-1.10/hr. (continuous)	.05/hr.	27,200 weeks	40 hours	1,088,000 hours	54,400
Walnuts, harvest	.50-.70/60# (Oct. 4)	.50-.90/60# (Oct. 1)	.10/sack	7,250 tons	33 sacks	239,250 sacks	23,925

TULARE COUNTY TOTAL: \$2,205,107

VIII. Ventura County

Dry beans, harvest	\$.85-.90/hr. (Oct. 4)	\$1.00/hr. (Oct. 1)	\$.125/hr.	1,000 weeks	40 hours	40,000 hours	\$ 5,000
Cabbage, plant-cult.- harvest	.80/hr. (continuous)	1.00/hr. (continuous)	.20/hr. (continuous)	6,350 weeks	40 hours	254,000 hours	50,800
Celery, plant-cult.-harvest	.80-.90/hr. (continuous)	1.00/hr. (continuous)	.15/hr. (continuous)	20,150 weeks	40 hours	806,000 hours	120,750
Lettuce, plant-cult.-harvest	.80/hr. (May 24)	.85-.90/hr. (May 21)	.075/hr.	8,170 weeks	35 hours	285,950 hours	21,446
Peppers, harvest	.85-.90/hr. (Oct. 11)	1.00/hr. (Oct. 8)	.125/hr.	7,250 weeks	35 hours	253,750 hours	31,719
Strawberries, pick	.80/hr. (May 10)	.85-1.00/hr. (May 14)	.125/hr.	15,000 weeks	35 hours	525,000 hours	65,625
Tomatoes, pick (market)	.80-.85/hr. (Oct. 4)	.90/hr. (Oct. 8)	.075/hr.	18,320 weeks	40 hours	732,800 hours	54,960
Tomatoes, pick (cannery)	.10-.17/50# (Oct. 4)	.10-.19/50# (Oct. 8)	.01/box	91,000 tons	40 boxes	3,640,000 boxes	36,400
Vegetables, misc.	.85-.90/hr. (continuous)	1.00/hr. (continuous)	.125/hr.	39,860 weeks	40 hours	1,594,400 hours	199,300

VENTURA COUNTY TOTAL: \$585,000

IX. Yuba County

Hops, preharvest	\$.85/hr. (May 10)	\$1.00/hr. (May 7)	\$.15/hr.	1,750 weeks	45 hours	78,750 hours	11,813
Hops, harvest	.85-.90/hr. (Sept. 6)	1.25/hr. (Sept. 3)	.375/hr.	1,830 weeks	60 hours	109,800 hours	41,175
Peaches, pick	.12-.14/40# (Aug. 4-8)	.17/40# (Aug. 8-12)	.04/box	42,900 tons	50 boxes	2,145,000 boxes	85,800
Pears, pick	.95/hr. (Aug. 9)	1.25/hr. (Aug. 6)	.30/hr.	8,400 weeks	50 hours	420,000 hours	126,000
Plums, pick	.95/hr. (July 12)	1.00-1.25/hr. (July 16)	.175/hr.	1,200 weeks	40 hours	48,000 hours	8,400
Prunes, harvest	.90-1.00/hr. (Sept. 13)	1.25/hr. (Sept. 17)	.30/hr.	5,050 weeks	50 hours	252,500 hours	75,750
Tomatoes, pick	.11-.18/50# (Sept. 13)	.17/50# (Sept. 17)	.025/box	20,000 tons	40 boxes	800,000 boxes	20,000
Walnuts, harvest	1.00/hr. (Oct. 4)	1.25/hr. (Oct. 1)	.25/hr.	1,080 weeks	40 hours	43,200 hours	10,800

YUBA COUNTY TOTAL: \$379,738

X. Miscellaneous

Solano County

Apricots, harvest	\$.85-1.00/hr. (June 14)	\$1.25/hr. (June 11)	\$.325/hr.	2,694 weeks	56 hours	150,864 hours	\$ 49,031
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Yolo County

Apricots, harvest	.85-.90/hr. (June 7)	1.25/hr. (June 11)	.375/hr.	1,838 weeks	56 hours	102,928 hours	38,598
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Lake County

Pears, pick	.20/45# (Aug. 30)	.20-.23/45# (Sept. 3)	.015/box	53,170 tons	44.5 bxs.	2,366,065 boxes	35,491
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Contra Costa County

Apricots, pick	.30/40-45# (June 23-29, '59)	.35-.45/40# (July 9)	.12/40#	20,800 tons	50 boxes	1,040,000 boxes	124,800
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MISCELLANEOUS, TOTAL: \$247,920

GRAND TOTAL, ALL COUNTIES AND CROP-ACTIVITIES: \$11,230,002

Source: California Department of Employment, Sacramento.